

## MAGNETIC TRAIN THAT INVENTOR CLAIMS WILL HAVE SPEED OF 400 MILES AN HOUR

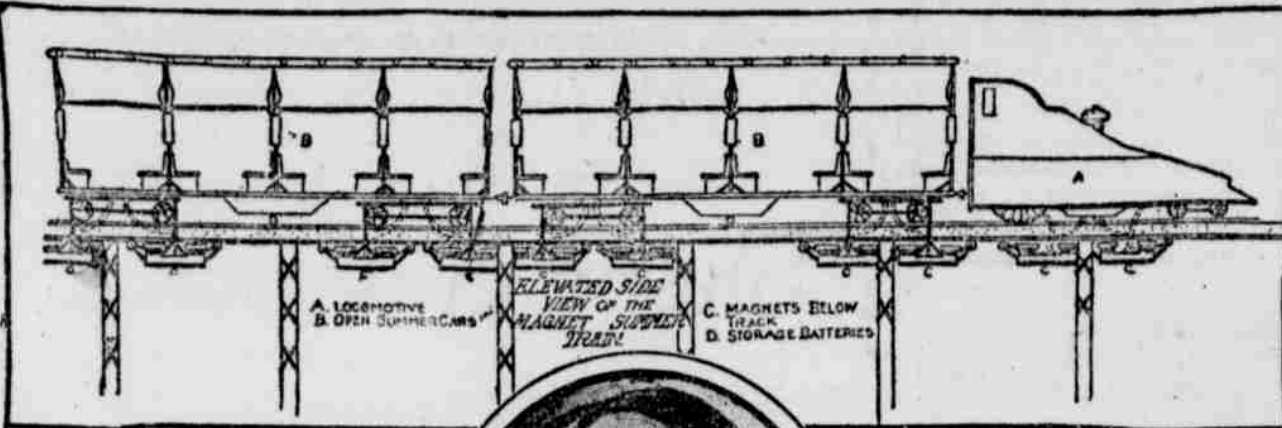
According to the plans of Prof. Albert C. Albertson, president of the Electro-Magnetic Railway Construction company, New Yorkers are soon to see something in the way of dizzy speed over the rails that will make the Empire State Express and Twentieth Century Flyer look like local freights. The mere matter of eighty miles an hour will be comparatively so slow that the passengers are like-

and Twenty-sixth street. He has a miniature railroad there, on which he chases a toy train of one car and the queer-looking motor every day, in order to perfect the mechanism. The inventor says he can burn up the rails with it, and is really afraid to let it reach its maximum.

Prof. Albertson says that he himself does not yet know the exact maximum of speed that his invention

community from a wreck. The wheels are to run on the rails, and then, to make sure that they cannot jump the track, the magnets will run along the under the rails. No difference how high is the rate of speed attained, Prof. Albertson says this mode of construction will effectively prevent the train from leaving the track.

"The principle of the invention is so simple that even a layman may



ly to ask the conductor what's detaining them.

By July 1 Prof. Albertson plans to have in operation the first magnetic train the world has ever seen. His company is about to begin the construction of a railway between Midland Beach and South Beach, S. I. The road will be one and eight-tenths miles in length and the rolling stock will be one little motor of the Albertson patent and, at the most, three cars. There will be no necessity for more than a single train for, at the lightning speed that the inventor purposes sending it over the right of way, two trains would be cumbersome.

Fifteen seconds will be the schedule time from terminal to terminal, if Prof. Albertson realizes his hopes. He said yesterday that he had figured it all out and made his estimates of the speed with the little models he has in his workshop at Eleventh avenue

can attain, but is convinced that it can haul a train along a straight track at more than four hundred miles an hour.

The railroad between Midland Beach and South Beach is to be a sort of a toy elevated structure. The rails will rest on a steel framework eight feet above the ground. The object of this is to give the train what the inventor regards as absolute im-

readily understand it," said the inventor. "I have given seven years of my life to its study and perfection. The time is not far distant when the railroads not only of this country but of every one in the civilized world, will be compelled to adopt the electro-magnetic motor. It will revolutionize speed and reduce the cost of operation."

"Although a speed of 400 or more miles an hour sounds extravagant at the present, it is no more fabulous than the rate of speed attained to-day by fast trains appeared to the inventive world forty or fifty years ago."

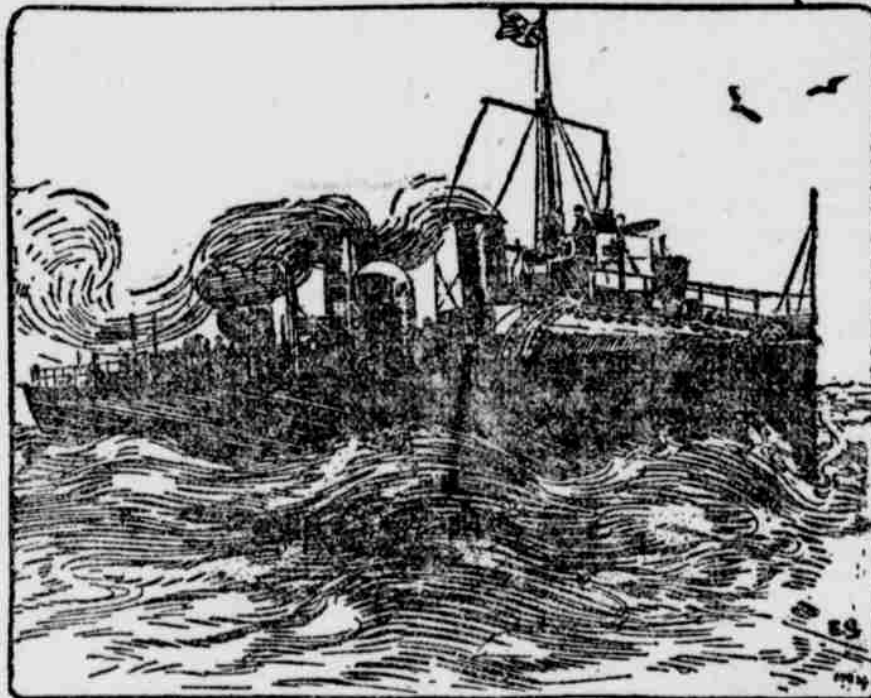
"The short line is to be constructed chiefly for the purpose of demonstrating that under the proper conditions a phenomenal rate of speed may be obtained with perfect safety. We expect to have the best engineers in the world here to see the initial tests."—New York World.

## PERILS FACED BY CREWS OF "DESTROYERS"

"Put a 30-knot destroyer into a rough sea," says Sir William White, "and the limit of speed she can make is what she can bear—what the people on her can bear."

Traveling at a 30-knot speed is going at the rate of a little over thirty-four miles an hour. You can travel at that speed in a railway train with comfort—in fact, it is about the speed of the ordinary train. But imagine a runaway horse dragging your carriage over a rough country road at thirty-four miles an hour and you get an idea of what it means to go thirty knots an hour in a torpedo boat. Good for the digestion, maybe, but rough on the nerves; and if anything gives way, disaster complete and overwhelming.

The average age of the commanders of the battleships in the United States navy is about 57 years. In selecting officers to command torpedo boats it is endeavored to get men of about 30 or under. Torpedo boats are the bucking bronchos of the sea, and it takes a young man to ride them successfully.



A View of a Torpedo-Boat Destroyer. She Can Dash Over the Sea With the Speed of an Express Train. Her Engines are Usually 5,000 H. P., And Take Up Nearly the Whole Bulk of the Interior.

## COOKERY IN ANCIENT TIMES.

Wonderful Concoctions Told of in Centuries Old Book.

An old volume, the "Noble Boke of Cookry, for a Prynce Housholde or any other Estately Housholde," written about the year 1467, contains many rare and curious recipes in use 450 years ago, not only for ordinary dishes, but those to be eaten on fast and fish days. It is curious, in reading this cookery book, to find that there are the same birds, beasts and fishes, the same courses, and sometimes the same names to dishes as in a modern one; but although the names are often the same the ingredients and the preparation are very different. For instance, their "blanche mange" was composed of lamprey, or other fish, and their custards contained fresh pork mixed small. Here is one recipe from the book: "To make mon amy, take and boil ewes' cream, and whea it is boiled set it aside and let it cool; then take oow curds and press out the whey; then bruse them in a mortar, and cast them in the pot to the cream and boyl together. Put thereto sugar, honey, and may butter, colour it up with saffron, and in the

setting down put in yolks of eggs, well beaten and do away the strain, and let the potage be standing, then arrange it in dishes, and plant therein flowers."

**The Dreamer's Dream.**  
With many a furrowed trace of life's wind-fretted deep,  
Here lies a common face—an aged man asleep.  
Just off the dusty way whereon the sun-gleams break,  
Amid the drowse of day, a casual nap he takes.

Only a poor old man; yet whence, through all disguise  
Of years of toil and tan, steal over his closed eyes  
Those gleams, soft as a kiss, which to the face impart  
A beauty and a bliss—the youthtime of the heart?

By magic race and blest the scars have been annulled;  
The waves are all at rest; an inner peace revealed,  
That lends each furrowed trace of life's wind-fretted deep  
A tender, childlike grace—on this old man asleep.

German Publications.

Of the 12,703 newspapers and periodicals published in Germany, more than 27 per cent are in other languages than German, 9 per cent being in English alone.

## TRAIT OF KING LUNALILO.

Dusky Monarch, When in Liquor, Would Use Only English Tongue.

William N. Armstrong, who was attorney-general under King Kalakaua of Hawaii, has written an amusing volume about that monarch. He says in it: "It is a singular trait of the Hawaiians to avoid the use of English when sober, but when drunk to use it with much volubility. The king's immediate predecessor on the throne, Lunaliilo, when in liquor would often refuse to converse with his native relatives in the native language, but addressed them in English, and directed an interpreter to translate his speech; and, on the other hand, required a translation into English of their conversation in Hawaiian. The king's remarkable memory furnished him with a considerable vocabulary of uncommon words; alcohol seemed to open that part of his brain where they were stored, especially when, like the moon, he was at the third quarter and coming to the 'full.' On one occasion the use of the words 'hippodramatic performance' secured to him the prestige of a learned man."

## HAS A \$4 GOLD PIECE.

Milwaukee Man Owns Possibly Only One in Existence.

A \$4 gold coin, probably the only one of its kind in existence, is on exhibition at the Germania National bank. It belongs to Dr. Charles J. Lange, and is valued by the bank officials at \$200, although this is only approximate.

The piece of gold is of the same diameter as a \$5 gold piece, but thinner. On its face is the well-known "liberty head," without the cap, however. Around this are 13 stars, interspersed with the letters "6 G 3 S 7 C 7 GRAMS." The exact meaning of these letters none of the bank officials have ascertained.

On the reverse of the coin is a five-pointed star, into which is cut the inscription: "One stella—400 cents." Around it are the words: "E Pluribus Unum. Deo Est Gloria." And around these, forming the rim of this side of the coin, are the words: "United States of America. Four Dol."

About 15 years ago this coin was sent to Washington by the Merchants' Exchange bank of this city, but the only information obtained was that the coin is genuine. It is believed that the coin was minted as a design, but that the design was rejected because of its similarity to the \$5 gold piece.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

## HORNS THAT DIDN'T FIT SULLY.

Emblems Seem Cut of Place Since His Recent Defeat.

One of the relics of the late bull campaign in cotton is a fine pair of horns that once adorned the head of a Texas longhorn steer. They were presented to Daniel J. Sully in token of his ability as a bull leader and still hang in his old office, now occupied by the receivers of his firm. They are magnificent specimens, with a fine natural curve, and measure six feet from tip to tip.

Hardly ten years ago such a present as these horns would have been sniffed at by a "cotton king" or any potentate, whether of a commodity market or any other real or fancied realm. Then they were plentiful, or at least were only beginning to get scarce. Strange as it may seem, when one considers how numerous Texas longhorn steers were only a short time ago, a good pair of these horns is almost as much of a rarity as the bison head. A good set will bring from \$250 to \$300, or several times as much as a whole steer, beef, hide, horns and all would have brought less than ten years ago.

## Indian Households.

No one is a separate unit in India. The sons never leave the parental roof-tree. All marrying—marriage with them is as birth and death, inevitable—and their children are added to the family. There are always widowed aunts, other grandparents—no relative is ever left to shift for himself in India—so that households of 150 are not uncommon. Add almost as many servants, and we have some idea of the occupation and cares of the mistress of such a home. The servants' quarters surround the yard or "compound," and the ladies of the household care for them as did the stately dames of old Virginia in the plantation life before the war. The great zenana courtyards stretch back to fruit and vegetable gardens, and there are tanks or artificial ponds, where ladies and children bathe in seclusion. Blossoming trees rise above hedges that jealously guard these sacred retreats, where a family may sport in private with freedom unknown to us, and suited to their shy, poetic, playful natures, that only unfold when with each other, caring as little to see the world outside as to be seen by it.—Everybody's Magazine.

## Dogs Make Good Caddies.

The dog caddy is the striking innovation that presents itself in spring golfing in the east. Some New York young women have introduced the dog caddy upon the links with great success, and others are buying and training dogs in order to follow the example. "What advantage, as a caddy, has the dog over the boy?" was the question put the other day to one of the exponents of the dog caddy idea. He replied: "The boy caddy costs from 15 cents to 25 cents an hour. An afternoon's golfing with a boy costs a big hole in a dollar. But a dog caddy costs nothing. With the boy caddy you are constantly losing balls. Balls cost \$3 and \$4 a dozen, and when one disappears your boy is none too anxious to help you find it, for if he finds it later himself he can sell it at a good price. But with the dog caddy you never lose a ball. He noses through the tall weeds, finds it and picks it up in his mouth." It has been found that the best way to fasten the sticks to the dog is by means of a stout harness with loops, two or three on each side.

## Demand for German Labor.

A report on the German labor market for March states that no month since 1900 has shown such great facility of employment for laborers seeking work, and in only two years since 1896 has March presented such satisfactory conditions. There was, in fact, work for all applicants.

## A Visitor.

I sometimes amuse a pipe with him  
When twilight shades begin;  
If I had done the opposite,  
The man I might have been;  
He never with malice met;  
Men hail him with acclaim;  
He shows me all the good he makes,  
The glory and the fame.  
But is he any happier  
When all is counted in?  
Just one man knows, and he won't tell—  
The Man I Might Have Been.  
—McLanburgh Wilson.



## Dairying in Mexico.

Mr. Lespinasse, the United States consul at Tuxpan, Mexico, in a report to the government, says: The old methods of milking, churning, and general manipulation of milk products are still in existence here, thereby rendering it impossible to produce good butter. Cows are allowed to roam over the grazing lands and are rarely sheltered or given the least care. The milking process is performed in the most unskilled manner conceivable. The cow is tied by the head, and the operator proceeds to milk the animal in his rough and unsystematic manner until he finally forces a quart or two of inferior milk from the cow's udder. The milk is placed in untidy wooden vessels and transferred to some shed or outhouse, where it is allowed to remain unprotected over night. The following morning the cream is skimmed and either beaten with a forked stick or violently agitated in a bottle until the butter granules are formed. It is then indifferently washed and offered as butter. It quickly turns rancid. It sells at from 30 to 40 cents per pound United States money, and is good neither to look at nor to taste. The sour milk is compressed in a coarse cloth, salted and allowed to dry for several days. It is then an insipid, spongy mass, which sells for from 5 to 8 cents (U. S.) a cheese. Each of these cheeses is round, about an inch thick and about 8 inches in diameter. They find a quick sale in this market. Such a thing as the most simple, modern dairy appliance is unknown or at least not used.

## New Meat Preservative.

A new meat curing process is reported from Germany, where Professor Emmerich claims to be able to preserve meat in a fresh condition by injecting into the veins of the dead animal acetic acid. The blood is first permitted to run out and then the acid is put in. It permeates the flesh, so the professor claims, and that prevents all decay and makes the use of refrigeration unnecessary. It is obvious that if this process proves to be all that is claimed for it, it will revolutionize the meat curing industry, as acetic acid is not an expensive preservative. The reports say that meat so cured has been shipped from Germany to South African ports and was found on arriving at its destination to be of good quality and perfectly preserved. Our readers must remember however that great things are claimed for all new processes.

## Feeding the Bull.

The feeding of the bull is a very important matter, more so than the feeding of the cow, for the reason that the bull is generally kept up all the time. Under such an abnormal condition he becomes too fat if he is fed a too large ration of corn. It is better to feed him on a mixed grain ration, including oats, and to give him a rough feed rich in nitrogen rather than rich in carbon. Bran, which is comparatively low in carbon and high in nitrogen, should be a part of the daily ration. For the bull at least roots should be fed in considerable quantities, unless he has an abundance of exercise, which most of our bulls do not get. If under a properly balanced ration the bull becomes too fat it is indicative of a lack of vigor, and such a bull should be disposed of and one substituted that has the vigor desired.

## Reject Decayed Food.

The farmer is sometimes tempted to feed decayed or musty food to his poultry. It should never be done. Just what effect it might have on the eggs produced by the fowls we do not know, but it may have a very serious effect on the digestive apparatus. We have seen it urged not to feed such foods because they would give to the eggs the same taints they had themselves, but this may be doubted. One writer tries to prove his case by asserting that onions fed to fowls produced the smell of onions in the eggs. This may well be true, as the onion contains a very penetrating oil that will pass through the systems of most animals. It will appear in the egg of the hen or the milk of the cow. But that does not apply to the general run of foods. They should be rejected, but rejected for the reason that they endanger the health of the birds.

## Green Manuring Crops.

There are many soils that are not benefited by green manuring crops. Such soils are those already rich in nitrogen and in humus. An investigation by the University of Illinois has shown that on many of the soils in Illinois an addition of humus and of nitrogen would be a positive detriment. This leads to the remark that we must have a reason for every farm operation. The green manure crop is needed on the soil that is deficient in humus and nitrogen, but is labor lost on many other soils. It is obvious that we cannot lay down rules that can be followed blindly on all farms. The green manuring crop is valuable where it is needed, but worthless or worse, where it is not needed. The intelligence of every farmer must determine the necessity for each operation on the farm.

Many failures with incubators are due entirely to ignorance in those trying to run them. In this, as in everything else, a person must learn how.

## WANT A NATURAL BARMETER.

Said to Accurately Forecast Meteorological Conditions.

The Abrus precatorius, indigenous to India, is said by a German scientist to accurately forecast meteorological conditions.



logical conditions by the position of its leaflets, even to the extent of predicting a recent earthquake.

## A BURMESE DWELLING HOUSE.

Little Architectural Skill Required in Their Erection.

In Burma a dwelling house is built without a nail. It is hung on four upright posts of teak or bamboo; seven or eight feet from the ground the planking of the floor is tied to the uprights with rattan; the walls are made of split bamboo plaited into beautiful and fanciful patterns. The roof consists of the leaves of the toddy palm, which have been soaked in salt water to make them insect-proof. There are no windows, but large flaps of the plaited bamboo walls are raised in the daytime to admit light and air. The house consists, in the case of the poor, of only one good-sized room, but they lead off from the common room and are separated from it by partitions of plaited bamboo. These are generally raised one or two feet from the floor of the common room, but in no case is one floor above the other in a Burmese house, it being thought a great indignity to have any one's feet over one's head. The thatched roofs are highly inflammable, and leaning against every thatched house may be seen a long hooked stick with which to pull off the roof should it catch fire.

## Candle Burns Outdoors.

This candle shade covers everything—candle, candlestick, and all. It is in use in the West Indies—out of doors—and stands about two feet high, with a thick flange top and bottom. Made of clear glass, it sometimes has a small pattern etched in it. The candle burns freely inside the shade, as no direct draught can get at it, and it does not drip. It lasts a long time. As the glass is very thick for its size, it is not apt to be tipped over.



## An Island of Black Cats.

One of the queerest corners of the earth is Chatham Island, off the coast of Ecuador. This island lies six hundred miles west of Guayaquil, and the equator runs directly through it. Capt. Reinhard, who was sent to Galapagos group of islands to inquire into the proper grounding of a deep-sea cable, stopped at Chatham Island, and says it abounds in cats, every one of which is black. These animals live in the crevices of the lava foundation near the coast, and subsist by catching fish and crabs instead of rats and mice. Other animals found on this island are horses, cattle, dogs, goats and chickens, all of which are perfectly wild.

## Remarry After Long Separation.

Capt. and Mrs. C. G. Thompson of Arkansas City were first married more than fifty years ago. After twenty-five years they were divorced, the wife alleging desertion. In the twenty-five years which followed Mrs. Thompson was married twice and buried both husbands, and Capt. Thompson was married once and divorced. Recently the pair came together by chance. A reconciliation was fixed up and their marriage followed.

## Only Two Old-Timers Left.

It is a curious fact that out of a long list of merchants who were doing business in Brunswick, Me., fifty years ago none are living now except A. V. Metcalf and Ira P. Booker, who at that time were in partnership. The latter is now the treasurer of Bowdoin college.



A STATUE IN CLAY FROM THE FRAMEWORK TO THE FINISHED MODEL.